



## Don't Let Constipation Lead You Into Serious Illness



Serious renal troubles, piles, paralysis, hemorrhoids, are frequently the result of using cheap cathartics.

ENO is pleasant, gentle, safe and sure.

A daily glass of ENO in a glass of water every morning, tones up and sweetens the entire system.

**ENO'S FRUIT SALT**

### One For All; All For One

Speaking to the brilliant gathering of celebrities assembled at the recent Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall, Premier Ramsay MacDonald declared: "We have been witnessing the complete breakdown of the doctrine of national economic self-sufficiency."

Truer, more significant words have seldom been uttered, but it is doubtful if people generally have yet come to a full realization of how futile the doctrine of self-sufficiency is, regardless of the fact whether it is applied in the realm of national economies or in the narrower sphere of an individual's life.

Belief that one is sufficient unto oneself is an outgrowth of egotism which in itself is a sign of weakness and a fatal defect in character. Belief in oneself is essential to success, but to take the position that incorporated within ourselves are all the elements essential to success, that nothing more is needed, that we, and we alone apart from everybody and everything, can achieve, is a mistake, a fatal mistake.

And what is true of the individual is equally true of nations and peoples. During the progress of the Great War the nations of the world learned that not one of them, no matter how obscure or isolated it might be, nor how great and powerful it might be, could live unto and within itself alone. Not one proved self-sufficient. Rather, the Great War revealed the dependence of one on another, and the interdependence of all.

The Great War was a struggle for the supremacy of one of two conflicting ideas or principles in government—democracy versus autocracy. Either autocracy as represented by the German Kaiser and based on militarism, or democracy as represented by those countries having constitutional governments based on the will of the people governed, had to prevail.

Autocracy was defeated and democracy triumphed.

Out of that triumph arose the demand for the "self determination of peoples," and several new nations came into being. Unfortunately, these little nations felt impelled first of all to develop a so-called national spirit, and to attempt to make their new found independence as nations secure, by making themselves supposedly self-contained, self-sufficient. To that end they strove to shut out nations, and the peoples and products of other nations, out, in doing so they actually shut themselves in. The interdependence taught by the Great War was lost in the nationalistic, economic struggle which succeeded the war.

But, as Ramsay MacDonald points out, this doctrine of national and economic self-sufficiency has completely broken down. One nation suffers loss of trade, and all nations find they, too, are suffering as a result. Unemployment develops in one country and automatically the resultant loss of purchasing power by the citizens of that country brings about unemployment in other countries which formerly did business with it.

The United States is, perhaps, the most compact, self-contained nation in the world today. Its national policies for many decades have been developed in that belief. Yet today the United States is suffering enormous declines in trade, with millions of its people unemployed, with its government facing a deficit this year of the stupendous sum of two billions of dollars. Why? Because the nations which the United States is dependent upon the prosperity of other nations; because, despite all its proud boasts in the past, it is not a self-contained nation, its self-sufficiency is not sufficient; because world depression prevails and the United States cannot escape its calamitous results.

The cities and towns of Western Canada, as well, and the doctors, lawyers, bankers, merchants, insurance and financial men, artisans and laborers who make up these urban communities are suffering today because of all, the farmers are suffering through loss of crops, low prices for what they have succeeded in producing, inability to market their produce at a profit. Nothing else is wrong with the cities and towns, but the fact that the great primary industry of this country, agriculture, upon which they depend just as truly as do the farmers themselves, has been stricken. The cities and towns are not sufficient unto themselves; they are dependent on the farms. And the farmers, in turn, are dependent upon the great consuming masses in the cities of the world to purchase their produce. Each class is dependent on the other; all are interdependent.

May this great lesson of the war and of these difficult post-war years sink in the consciousness of all people, may it become indelibly engraved in the memories of all, never to be forgotten, may it convince the statesmen of the world that their policies must in future be based in interdependence rather than in self-sufficiency, and founded on a large and broad internationalism rather than in a selfish, narrow nationalism.

**When Recovery Will Come**  
Canada will begin to recover when the world begins to recover, and the world will begin to recover when the impediments to world trade are reduced, war debts cancelled, and the frozen gold piles of the United States and France so melted that they will flow into the coffers of other countries in need of the yellow-metal.

**Thousands Visit Observatory**  
Over 32,800 persons visited the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory of the Department of the Interior at Victoria, British Columbia, during the year ended March 31, 1931.

The first factory in the United Kingdom for the production of glass wool, primarily for use in insulation in ships, locomotives and engine rooms, has been opened at Glasgow.

**PATENTS**  
A List of "Wanted" Inventions and Full Information Free On Request  
The RAMSAY CO. Ltd. 273 BARRACK ST. OTTAWA, CAN.

W. N. U. 1920

## Discussing Support For Canadian Dollar

Heavy Discount Proves Boomerang To United States Business

United States banking and business interests are finding the heavy discount on the Canadian dollar some serious action to alleviate their distress.

The New York Herald-Tribune, in a financial page item, remarking that banking interests in this country are taking note of the situation, says there is talk in Wall Street of "support" for the Canadian currency.

"It was pointed out," says the paper, "that the further the Canadian dollar declines the more difficult it becomes to do business with Canada. If prices are scaled up to meet the deficiency realized on exchange, it naturally becomes quite impossible to compete with Canadian or British goods in the Dominion. It is reasoned that New York City interests in supporting the Canadian dollar should receive additional support from banks and corporations which have bank balances in Canadian corporations whose subsidiaries operate in Canada but pay dividends to parent companies on this side of the border should also be interested in supporting the Canadian dollar."

Just what form the "support" will take is not pointed out, but the Herald-Tribune says it is "recognized generally it would be of mutual benefit."

## Publication Restricted

Bible Printed in England By Only Three Firms

Only three publishers are allowed to print the Bible in England. They are the Oxford and Cambridge presses and the King's Printer. These publishers have found that "There is money in the Bible," for millions of copies are sold or given away each year. Similar restrictions do not hold in the United States. Any one who wishes, may publish the Bible, and it was recently announced an "American" version of it will soon be issued. The American Bible Society estimates that in 1920 alone 24,000,000 copies of the Bible, or of sections of it including one book or more, were sold or presented to those who could not afford to purchase them.

## Colonization Projects

Many People Settled On Land Under Government Policy

The policy of encouraging colonization within Canada, instituted in September last year by Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Immigration, and conducted in the form of a co-ordinated effort by the department and railway companies, has resulted in return to the land of approximately 42,882 people, according to a statement made public at Ottawa.

Detailed returns to November 30, 1931, show a total of 6,640 families and 12,282 single men have been placed on farms since October 1, 1930, the former as settlers and the single men as farm laborers.

## Cultural Value Zero

Replying to a questionnaire sent him by a New York college organ, H. L. Menckler, author, stated the attraction of college students at United States universities is concentrated upon means and trivial things. One of the professors who teach in them "are really civilized men, and relatively few of the students come from civilized homes. Thus, the cultural value of the college tends to approximate zero."

## British People Like Candy

The sweet-toothed people of the British Isles consume over \$250,000,000 worth of candies in a year. Half this amount is spent on chocolates. In addition to this Great Britain exports over \$10,000,000 worth of candies annually.



"It's so passionately fond of reading, Mrs. Tomkins, that it's father's trying to get 'em into the gas company so that 'e can go round and read the meters."—The Humorist, London, England.

## EXPLORER RETIRES



Major L. Burwash, well known Canadian Arctic explorer, who is being retired from the Government service at the end of the year.

## Recipes For This Week

(By Betty Barcsy)

### PLANTATION MARBLE CAKE

(2 eggs)

- 2 cups speckle flour, sifted.
- 2 teaspoons baking powder.
- 1/2 teaspoon salt.
- 1/2 cup butter or other shortening.
- 1 cup sugar.
- 2 eggs, well beaten.
- 1/2 cup milk.
- 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon.
- 1/2 teaspoon each cloves and nutmeg.
- 2 tablespoons molasses.

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and mix together three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy; add eggs, then flour, alternately with milk, a small amount at a time. Beat after each addition until smooth. Divide batter in two parts. To one part, add spices and molasses. Place light and dark mixtures alternately, a tablespoon at a time, in greased pan, 8x8x2 inches. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit) 20 minutes, or until done. Frost with melted butter. Decorate with raisins and halves of walnut meats.

### PUKE SUFFLE

- 1/2 cup sugar.
- 1/2 teaspoon salt.
- 4 egg whites, stiffly beaten.
- 1 can coconut, southern style.
- 1 cup cooked prunes, seeded and finely chopped.

Fold sugar and salt gradually into egg whites; then fold in coconut and prunes. Turn into greased baking dish. Bake in slow oven (300 degrees Fahrenheit) 45 minutes, or until firm in center. Serve hot. Serves 8.

### Ancient Coins Found

Coins believed to be over 900 years old have been found in a cemetery in Sieged, near Budapest, Hungary. They bear the effigy of King St. Stephen of Hungary, who was crowned in A.D. 1000, when Hungary first became an independent kingdom. The coins were found near the spot where a burial place of the bronze age was recently discovered.

He: "I have waited an hour for you."  
She: "But, dear, I said I might be five minutes late."

Slot machines sell less in a busy Los Angeles suburb.

## Urge Use Of Home Products

Building Industry Said To Be Importing Huge Quantities Of Materials

An indictment of the building industry for importing millions of dollars' worth of materials annually, at the expense of similar produced-in-Canada goods is made in a survey released by the Montreal industrial commission on unemployment.

The survey, based on a year's work by Norman Holland, chairman of the commission, will be mailed to all members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, it is announced.

Canada imported from the United States in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, building material valued at \$26,845,457. The document deals with approximately 80 separate foreign products which, it is claimed investigation shows, were used in Canadian buildings.

Summing up, the document gives the following belief of the unemployment commission: "We believe if an independent commission were given authority to check over all specifications for such buildings as receive financial support from the public of Canada, this would bring back to Canadian factories in one year at least half of the \$27,000,000 worth of business which now goes to foreign countries."

## Diseases Of Ancients

X-Ray Reveals Troubles Of People Who Lived 2,000 Years Ago

In ancient Egypt at least four out of five persons had pyorrhea, childhood was no hygienic bed of roses, and arthritis and arteriosclerosis presumably were favorite topics when the elders swapped clinical notes.

These are discoveries summarized after two years' study at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, where scientists directed X-rays from modern medical problems to historical secrets, focused them back over the centuries, and conducted autopsies on persons dead 2,000 years.

**A Foo To Asthma.** Egge Asthma had a chance and it gains ground rapidly. But what it repeated treatments of Dr. A. Kellie's Asthma Remedy and it will fall back even faster. There is no half way measure about this remedy. It goes right to work and drives asthma out. It reaches the inmost breathing passages and leaves no place for the trouble to lurk. Have it by you for ready use.

### Had To Be Satisfied

"If I don't like the look of your wife at Mr. Blunt," said the doctor, after he had examined the patient.

"Neither do I," answered Blunt, "but still she's a good wife, and looks after the children and the house well—so I can't grumble, I suppose."

**Engineer Flee Above Train**  
J. W. Street, engineer of the "Cheltenham Flyer," the world's fastest train, recently flew above the train during part of its run between Swinton and Reading, England. Street and his wife hired an air taxi specially to make the flight.

An ordinary hen's egg will withstand a pressure of about 500 pounds per square inch.



## Cut Down Food Wastage

---by covering all perishable goods with Para-Sani Heavy Waxed Paper. Para-Sani is a moisture-proof texture will keep them fresh until you are ready to use them.

You'll find the Para-Sani sanitary knife-edged carton handy. Or use "Centre Pull" Packs in sheet form for less exacting uses. At grocers, druggists, stationers.

**Appelford Paper Products**  
HAMILTON, ONT.

Western Representatives:  
**HUNTER-MARTIN & CO., REGINA, SASK.**

## Italian Ship Founders In Mediterranean And Thirty Sailors Drowned

Maddalena, Sardinia. — Thirty sailors and marines were thought to have drowned when the Italian tug "Teseo" sank in a storm off the coast of Sardinia.

More than 100 persons were rescued by the cruiser "Trieste" after hours of struggling efforts to launch boats and shoot life lines to the foundering vessel.

The "Teseo" ran into a terrific gale after leaving here for Civita Vecchia, 56 miles across the Tyrrhenian Sea, on the Italian mainland. It lost its rudder and its masts were swept away. After 12 hours it was only 20 miles from this coast.

The tug sent out several S.O.S. calls and the Italian Ministry of Marine sent boats to the rescue from Spezia, Civita Vecchia and Sardinian ports.

The "Trieste" rode back and forth close to the foundering boat, for four hours, shooting lines that fell short, and trying to launch boats in the violent seas.

The "Teseo" finally sank at 9:30 a.m., after nearly 100 men had been rescued by the "Trieste," which picked up a few more before the cruiser put back to port, leaving the cruiser "Ancona" on the spot, searching for other survivors or bodies of the drowned.

## France Taxes Canadian Goods

Are Exempt If Coming Through From Other Lands

Paris. — A decree imposing 15 per cent. ad valorem surtax on products of Argentine and Uruguay and an 11 per cent. surtax on Canadian goods to compensate for the indirect export premium enjoyed by those countries owing to depreciation of their currencies, was published in the official journal.

Goods proved to be passing through those countries from other lands are exempt from the surtax and goods already on the way before the decree was promulgated remain subject to previous regulations.

## Want Quota Broadened

Council Of Agriculture For England Would Include Barley

London, England. — The council of agriculture for England adopted a resolution asking that government proposals for a wheat quota should be broadened to include malted barley and that anti-dumping tariffs should be applied to imports of wheat and barley and made effective for the 1931 crop.

Sir John Gilmour, minister of agriculture, in a speech before the council, promised further measures dealing with the agricultural industry would be forthcoming shortly.

## Refuse To Pay Rent

Allahabad, India. — A hundred thousand peasants in 800 villages throughout this district took part in "no rent" demonstrations and swore a common oath to refuse payment of rent. The proceedings were superintended by members of the National Congress.

## Raw Material Bought By Canada Through States Benefits American Firms

Winnipeg, Man.—Plans to free Canadian trade from the tribute of new pay to banking, brokerage, shipping and warehousing services in the United States are being studied by the Dominion Government. Hon. H. H. Stevens, minister of Trade and Commerce, stated here. Already, he said, negotiations have been entered with three branches of manufacturing industry to induce them to cease buying imported raw materials through United States agencies.

The recent drop in the value of the Canadian dollar in New York, Mr. Stevens said, had demonstrated more forcibly than words that Canada was too dependent on the United States.

Every year, the minister said, this country imported millions of dollars worth of rubber from the East Indies, millions of dollars worth of hides from the Argentine, large quantities of wool from New Zealand and coffee from Brazil and silk from

## Industry Must Prepare For Imperial Conference

If It Is To Result In Intimate Economic Partnership

London, Eng.—Industry throughout the Empire must organize itself and take a leading part in the preparations for the Ottawa Imperial Conference, says the London Times, in an editorial headed "Industries and Ottawa." It expressed the opinion great satisfaction will be manifested throughout the Empire after Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary, makes his statement to the House of Commons.

"But," adds the Times, "much more than government departmental preparation is required to make the Ottawa conference a success. Industries themselves, both here and in the Dominions, must prepare if the conference is to result in intimate economic partnership. It should, therefore, be clear the enunciation of the British government's policy should be definite enough to encourage industries to start preparation."

## British People Help In Financial Distress

Give Valuable For Auction Bringing \$3,200 To Treasury

London, England.—The national treasury gained about \$3,700 when jewelry, gold coins and trinkets, gifts to the nation in its day of financial distress, were auctioned. It was the most unique sale in the long history of Christie's.

The valuables were sent to Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden in the last days of his chancellorship by people in all stations of life. They represented tangible sacrifice to the nation—some came from obscure women and were the sole remaining "loot" of their country days when their families were prosperous. Each gift was auctioned separately so the donor might receive the amount subscribed to the treasury.

Among the coins were two pound-pieces minted for President Kruze of South Africa, a gold five-pound piece and a gold spade guinea.

## Needs Money For Work

New York, N.Y.—With Miss Eleanor Cushman of New Bradford, Mass., as a voluntary assistant, Sir Wilfrid Grenfell, Labrador explorer and social guardian, sailed for Europe in quest of \$100,000 to meet a deficit in his altruistic operations. He said his last year's work had cost him \$100,000 and for the next year, with only \$100,000 on hand.

## Critical Of League

Manchester, England.—The Manchester Guardian, which has been critical of the League of Nations during the current Manchurian debate, carried an editorial describing the league council's efforts to solve that dispute as "futile and weak efforts which have only served to make the league contemptible in the eyes of the world."

## Supreme Court Judge Dead

Hon. Edmund L. Newcombe Taken Ill During November Session

Ottawa, Ont.—A justice of the supreme court of Canada since 1924, Hon. Edmund L. Newcombe, C.M.G., 72, died.

He was present at the beginning of the November session of the supreme court, but took ill during the sitting. He was born in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, and received his education in that province. He graduated from Dalhousie with the degree of bachelor of arts when 19 years old, and completed his law course in 1881. He was called to the bar in 1883, and in 1893 he was admitted to the bar of Ontario, and the same year was appointed queen's counsel. On March 13, 1930, Mr. Newcombe was appointed deputy minister of justice.

From 1902 to 1906 Mr. Newcombe was chairman of the select committee appointed to revise the statutes of Canada. In 1905, he was Canadian delegate to Great Britain on the conference over copyright legislation. He was associate British agent and counsel for Canada in the pecuniary claims agitation between Great Britain and the United States, prosecuting agent for his Majesty's Government for prize claims in Canada; chairman of the Military Service Council of 1917-18, member ex-officio of the Canada Registration Board.

## Asks Investigation Of Factory Exodus

Tariffs Blamed For Exodus Of Plants To Canada

Washington, D.C.—The exodus of factories from the United States to Canada was the subject of a resolution introduced into congress by Representative Harry C. Canfield, Democrat, Indiana. The resolution called for a commission to investigate.

"Mr. Canfield," asked the Canadian Press, "is it not the purpose of this commission to demonstrate to the country that the reason for the factory situation is the tariff?"

"I did not say that," Mr. Canfield, "but I think everybody knows that is the reason factories are going away from here."

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## Completed Daring Job

White Man and Eskimos Brave Perils To Salvage Fur

Point Barrow, Alaska.—Using dog sleds for bridges over cracks in the ice and ropes to pull themselves over huge bergs, O. D. Morris, one of the marooned passengers of the steamship "Baychimo," and three Eskimo trappers completed one of the most daring salvage jobs in Arctic history.

Morris and the natives, after a disheartening struggle for 15 miles over the ice to the "Baychimo," froze in when Arctic winter caught her before she could escape to open water in the south, brought back ten bales of valuable furs.

## English Hilly From B.C.

Victoria, B.C.—Comprising 10,000 pounds of choice red bellied English holly, the first cargo order of the Vancouver Island port ever to be shipped out of the province, has been despatched to Toronto, where it will arrive on December 14 and will provide Christmas decorations for some 3,000 households. The holly was grown on the hilly ranch of F. J. Pemberton.

## Paid In Advance

Toronto, Ont.—Imperial war veterans will receive their pensions in advance, as formerly, according to information issued from the head office of the Army and Navy Veterans in Canada.

## PREPARING TO MEET THE PROBLEM



Lord Desborough, Governor-General of Canada (left), and Premier R. B. Bennett (right), are here seen discussing plans for the National Emergency Fund appeal, which the Prime Minister had just announced, and which is to meet distress and suffering in Canada this winter. Mr. Bennett says the matter before His Excellency who, as President of the Red Cross, would be the Secretary's fullest co-operation in helping to collect and administer this fund.

## AGAIN WHEAT RING



Herman Trelle of Wembley, Alberta, has again annexed the title of the Wheat King as a result of his showing at the Chicago Grain Show. As Wheat King for the third time Mr. Trelle wins outright for the first time in history the International Wheat Cup.

## Gale Paralyzed Shipping

Newfoundland Harms Were Flooded and Wharves Swept Away

St. John's, Nfld.—Newfoundland was estimating the damage caused by gales that swept the island Monday for two days.

Reports reaching St. John's indicated that shipping was paralyzed all along the coast, while some of the front homes were flooded and wharves swept away. From inland points came word of dislocated telegraph and telephone systems.

Reminding the shore dwellers of the death-dealing quake of 1929, a high tide rolled into Pleasant Bay carrying away many wharves, small boats and much fishing gear. At Plovertown and Davis Cove several homes were flooded.

## More Demand For Wheat

Canada Will Have 218,000,000 Bushels Available For Export

Montreal, Que.—What importing countries have responded to the knowledge that winter harvests will be smaller this year and that a substantial reduction will be made in the carry-over from previous crops, says the monthly economic letter of the Royal Bank. This has quickened the demand for wheat, resulting in upward price movement. Canada has slashed in the increased export, shipments being larger in volume than for many months.

The bank letter says Canada will have 248,000,000 bushels available for export for the current season, compared with the five-year average of 265,000,000 bushels. The world's available surplus is placed at 968,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,122,000,000 bushels last year.

## Well Known Editor Died

Portage la Prairie, Man.—George R. Porter, 60, editor of the "Prairie Farmer," died December 10. Well known throughout western Canada, Mr. Porter came from England in 1908 and after working on a weekly in Nebraska for a short time, came to Portage la Prairie.

## Plans For Reorganization To Railway Commission

Victoria, B.C.—The royal commission on transportation heard argument in favor of a Peace River outlet to the Pacific Coast and the presentation of a number of views on the manner in which some of the railway problems of Canada might be solved, at a public meeting in the court house here.

The commission announced that it would receive in writing a presentation from the British Columbia Government regarding the problem of the provincially owned Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

Ridgeway R. Wilson, of Fernie, B.C., representing mining interests, urged the best and cheapest way to develop additional traffic for the western railway divisions was to extend a line into the northern territory of the Peace River area by way of Peace Pass. He said this connection would open an empire of new mineral wealth, with new towns, increase the revenues of the railways, solve the problem of the Eastern problem, and largely solve the unemployment problem of western Canada.

T. D. Pattullo, provincial Liberal leader, urged that it was the duty of the Dominion Government to determine the Peace River outlet issue.



concerning which, he said, it was reported that there was disagreement between the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways.

S. H. Ross, representing agricultural interests, urged an arrangement between the railways by which all freight would be handled over the Canadian National mountain lines, because, he said, one locomotive could handle 60 cars on the Canadian National grades as against 20 cars on the Canadian Pacific grades.

Forty per cent. of the railway traffic of the Canadian Pacific was derived from agriculture, Mr. Ross stated. He protested against the Canadian Pacific's plan, according to his claim, turned \$84,000,000 of profit derived from such traffic in the last ten years, to building new ships and other developments, instead of lowering freight rates for farm producers. He also recommended the cutting out of all railroad duplication across Canada.

Alderman W. T. Straith and D. S. Tait, representing the City of Victoria, urged the government to give, he alleged, lack of co-operation between the two railways in regard to matters here.

## British Government Will Offer Dominions Wheat Quota If Compensated

## Ontario Aids Farm Holders

Forbids Foreclosure Of Any Mortgage Held By Province

Toronto, Ont.—The Ontario Government has notified the Provincial Agricultural Development Board—which holds \$35,000,000 of farm mortgages—not to foreclose under any circumstances when mortgagees are unable to meet their obligation.

Great Britain was prepared to approach the conference with the one purpose of empire solidarity and unity. A wheat quota would be offered to the Dominions in return for "real, genuine compensation." Canada, for instance, might say "We are interested mainly in wheat" and from the standpoint of Great Britain, "the most important, and indeed the only, factor is what they will do with wheat in our manufacture," said Mr. Thomas.

"Let there be no mistake," he proceeded, "we may be called upon to give up ideas and ideals and practical views we have long held, but let us do it quite calmly, realizing the advantages. Do not let the Dominions forget the great sacrifices that we may be called upon to make. If we enter the conference in that spirit of single-mindedness, not to see what we can get out of it, but what we can give, who can blame us? Representing as we do one-fourth of the population of the world with all the potentialities that real empire understanding offers, who can blame us? In these changing and difficult times, we are anxious to utilize them to the full maximum for the advantage of the empire as a whole."

The Government now had the cooperation of the British millers, said Mr. Thomas. The quota would not be on a guaranteed price basis but on world prices.

Invitations had been extended to the Dominions to send competent and practical representatives to Great Britain, in advance of the conference, to work out details of their mutual problems, said the Dominions' Secretary. That, he added, was the best evidence of the British government's anxiety to see that no detailed examination would be lacking.

Referring to the recent announcement by Rt. Hon. James Macdonald, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that no binding trade agreements would be made by Great Britain in violation of the Imperial Conference, Mr. Thomas said there would be no greater contribution than that, when consideration was given to world conditions.

## Closed Season Not Needed

Edmonton, Alberta.—There is no need for a closed season on the prairie in 1932 in the central and northern parts of Alberta, according to a resolution passed at a meeting here of the Edmonton branch of the Alberta Game Protective Association. The members went on record as opposed to a closed season next year.

## British Columbia Presents Plans For Reorganization To Railway Commission

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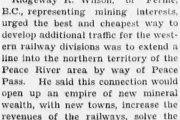
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## Air Is Principal Element Of Earth

Is Becoming More Real As Aviation Progresses

The U.S. Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce estimates that more than 400,000 persons will have traveled by air at the close of the year. In August alone more than 20,000 American passengers were carried on the immense ocean of the atmosphere that the Wrights first ventured on successfully with heavier-than-air machines in 1903.

This subtle and transparent sea, whose floor we had been content to creep upon since our first trials of locomotion by land and water, which naively from childhood we have thought of as a kind of vast emptiness or nothingness compared with the solid earth under our feet, becomes massive and real as 400,000 of us put it under the hull of our transport planes. Decidedly it is not nothing. In the exceedingly thin film of air and earth that is the environment of human life, already permeated by air explorations have been more upward than down. Already we have made ourselves more at home in its height of air than in its depth of earth crust.

If the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce is challenging us with statistics to become acclimated, it is not asking so much of us then. We are asked to trust ourselves in a new but by no means unfamiliar relation to one of the principal realities of our existence; to sail an ocean whose waves, pressing heavily upon us at their depths, incessantly, night and day, flow in and out of our bodies as the breath of life.

"All the creatures who walk, crawl or fly their roots on the air," says the great geographer Elise Reclus, "are none the less children of the air. . . . We repose on the air, but it is of the air and in the air that we live—men, animals and plants. . . . This gaseous, transparent mass . . . which seems hardly part of the earth, however, its principal element."—New York Herald-Tribune.

## Showed Real Courtesy

English Lady Sent Maid To Wedding In Rolls Royce

There are often charming disclosures about the relations between old aristocratic English families and their household servants, when it is revealed that the family nurse, the cook, the butler or the gardener are almost like one of the family, and are treated with the utmost consideration and respect, especially after long years of service. It is the rare exception to find the blood stock of England "high hating" their domestics.

Quite recently the lady's maid of a peer's daughter was married. The maid had not been with her very long, but the lady went to the wedding. And how!

The wedding was in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, England, one of the fashionable churches of Mayfair. The lady gave her Rolls-Royce car to the maid to go to church in, and followed herself in a taxi.

The action of a real lady.

## New General Anesthetic

Development of a new general anesthetic through the purification of diethyl oxide was announced recently as the work of members of the staff of the University of California medical school. The new anesthetic is longer lasting and its use is free from the objectionable pathological effects.

Bride—"Men are brutes. My husband promised me a surprise if I learned to cook, so I took lessons." Friend—"How thrilling! What was the surprise?" Bride—"He dismissed our cook."



W. N. U. 1920

## Rule Of Officer Worked

Used Ship's Cat To Foot Custom's Guard

The second officer of a certain ship was very anxious to take some Scotch whiskey ashore with him. He managed to do this way: He put the ship's cat, a wild, flighty creature, in a suitcase, walked down to the gangplank, and started legging it quickly for the street. When a customs guard stopped him, he brushed rudely by. The guard pursued him with the arm, and said he would have to see what was in that bag.

"You can't," said the second officer. "I won't open it. I got the ship's cat in here, and she would get away on me."

"That's too bad," said the guard. "Open her up."

The second mate did, and the cat scuttled for the ship. The officer pursued hotly. Aboard once more, it was very simple for the mate to fill the suitcase with whiskey and walk out again. As he passed the guard, he said, wisely: "The Scotch-whisky won't get away from me this time."

## Mistake Was Slight

So, Minister Thought It Not Worth Correcting

A preacher and a lawyer who were traveling together proceeded to discussing mistakes in speaking. "What do you do," asked the preacher, "if you have a slip of the tongue, say something you didn't intend to say?"

"That depends," replied the lawyer. "It is a serious mistake I go back and correct it; if only a slight mistake I pass on and do not notice it."

"What is the same rule," replied the preacher. "For instance, last Sunday in the course of my sermon I intended to say that the devil was the father of liars, but by the slip of the tongue I said that the devil was the father of lawyers."

"What did you do?" asked the lawyer.

"It was such a slight mistake that I went on without noticing it."

## Tries To Set Example

Head Of Great Concern Follows Good

A man who has been at the head of a great concern says that he does not try to demand perfection in anyone, but that he tries to set an example.

The first is that men are bound to make mistakes. The second is that the personal example of high endeavor is more effective in inciting others to work toward perfection, than is nagging and scolding. If men who direct the affairs of others would make as large demands upon themselves as they make upon others, better work would be the result.

## Television Not Yet Practical

Although Great Strides Have Been Made In Past Year

Although television has made great strides in the past year, it has not yet reached the point where the United States Federal Radio Commission will recognize commercial production in visual broadcasting in this country.

The commission's annual report said there has been great improvement in the quality and in the amount of detail in images transmitted but the available number of visual broadcasting frequencies put a severe limit on the number of stations which may be operated without interference.

## Wives Still Expensive

Wives are still just as expensive in Northern Transvaal in spite of the world slump in prices. The drop in the gold standard has not affected the "rate of exchange" for native wives. An attractive one can still be obtained for 12 head of cattle, and an inferior one for eight. Nor has there been any change in the instalment system by which the wife returns to her kraal if the cattle deliveries are not maintained.

## Railway Offered As Gift

A railway complete with stations and rolling stock is offered free of charge by the Bavarian Government. Furthermore, Bavaria will give \$2,500 a year to the person who will run it. The Government cannot make the road pay and it does not wish to shut it down because it brings many money-getting tourists and holiday makers to the country.

## Sundshades For Trees

To protect a group of young trees at a railway station near Berlin, Germany, from the scorching midday sun, huge sundshades have been erected. The shades consist of close-woven netting on a wooden framework. The trees are said to have shown unusually rapid growth.

## DISARMAMENT SUPPORTERS CAUGHT IN FREE-FOR-ALL



One of the most disgraceful free-for-all fights ever staged, overwhelmed a meeting of the Disarmament Conference in Paris when the wrath of the French audience descended upon the heads of innocent principals. The trouble commenced when Edmond Herriot (left), former French Premier and chairman of the meeting, attempted to introduce a French pacifist to the gathering. His efforts to control the meeting failed, in the midst of the speaker's stand was wrecked. Lord Robert Cecil (left, center), British delegate, collapsed in his chair. Alanson B. Houghton (right, center), U.S. delegate, was hissed and howled at, and a radio broadcast from Washington of Senator Borah's speech (right) to the meeting was drowned out.

## German Monks Rebuild

Medieval English Abbey

Work Of Twenty-Six Years Will Soon Be Completed

The great medieval abbey of Buckfast, in Ashburton, England, which has lain in ruins for four centuries, soon will stand fully restored as a monument to the labors of a little group of Benedictine monks.

For more than twenty-six years, working in relays of six, the monks who live nearby in the Devonshire Valley, have been restoring the vast monastery from its original foundations, laid in the eighth century. Virtually unaided, they have rebuilt in all its former detail, and next August it is to be consecrated.

The abbey is a magnificent grey and yellow stone structure. Only the crumbling central tower and the foundation remained when, in 1902, the monks decided to restore it. Although none of them had any knowledge of construction work, they were determined to do their work without outside help.

"There was but one brother who knew how to handle a hammer and trowel," said Dom. Anscar Vazner, the smiling, grey-haired abbot. "But we had a firm belief in Providence, and great determination. A young brother was appointed to mix mortar for the solitary builder, and one by one other brothers were assigned to tasks."

At no time have more than six monks been available. Since no appeal has ever been made for funds and no money ever paid for wages, it has necessarily taken a long time to build the monastery.

As time went on the monks, working with white aprons over their robes, became expert masons, carpenters and decorators. They decided to install an electrical lighting system, so one brother studied books on electrical engineering until he was able to build the dynamo and other equipment.

Most of the monks were German, but during the war they were held in such respect that they were not disturbed in any way for three years. Then, as a matter of form, they were returned on their own property, but never subjected to surveillance.

It is found that salmon net is rich in vitamin "D," an important food substance commonly obtained from eggs and dairy products.

Every day writes a new chapter in the rise of grain prices—the best possible kind of cereal story.

## BONZO



## Result Will Be Satisfactory

Money For Advertising In 1933 Will Be Well Spent

The board of directors of the Advertising Federation of North America announces a survey it has conducted indicates the 1932 advertising dollar will bring better results than at any time during the past two years.

Gilbert T. Hodges, president, said the survey shows a growing confidence in 1932 advertising possibilities. He cited as important factors "depletion of personal goods by individuals and the scanty stocks on the shelves of dealers and in distributors' warehouses."

His report adds greatly improved credit conditions and the beginning of commodity price recovery are reflected in an "improved general morale."

Catch-up of 102 large companies showed that those firms which increased their advertising in 1930 over 1929 made a 58 per cent. better profit comparison than those which decreased it.

President Hodges said a recent analysis of seventy large cities found appreciable business recovery has been under way for some months in the cities where newspaper advertising has been heaviest.

## Need Not Consider Russia

Country Will Not Be Serious Factor In This Season's Market

Soviet Russia is overlaid on wheat and will not be a serious factor in the market for the remainder of this season, in the opinion of Walter Allen, of London, England, a director of the parent Spillers Milling Co., Canadian interests of which he is now inspecting.

"I would say that Russia has overlaid itself and had failed to take into consideration the poor quality of her spring crop," Mr. Allen said. "You may think it's queer to see me talk about Russia's crop, but the fact is, I'm trying to stop smoking, and I never carry any of my sin."

Quite Obvious  
Aberdeen (to fellow passenger who has given him a third fill for his pipe): "You may think it's queer to see me talk about Russia's crop, but the fact is, I'm trying to stop smoking, and I never carry any of my sin."

Much is expected of a new variety of strawberry, called the "Starliner," which two British Columbia horticulturists took fifteen years to develop.

## By Studdy



## Famous Bonsetter Dead

John Reese Learned Art From Welsh Healer When Quite Young

John D. ("Bonsetter") Reese died of a heart attack at a hospital in Youngstown, Ohio. He was 74 years old.

From a steel worker in his native Wales, Reese rose to a unique position among the world's healers. While still a child he learned the art of setting bones from an aged Welsh healer.

His fame grew, and when he came to the United States in 1887 to work first as a laborer in Pittsburgh rolling mills and later in Youngstown, his gifts gradually took him from the steel pits to the healer's chair.

For many years he was bitterly opposed by members of the medical profession, but by 1900 his reputation had grown so great the Ohio Legislature passed a special act enabling him to practice the profession of "bonsetter."

Among the noted patients who found their way to his operations through offices were David Lloyd George, Gen. Tunney, Ty Cobb, Will Rogers and Fred Stone.

His fees were often adjusted to his patient. It was said, though none ever was turned away.

## Canada Taking Part

In Postal Convention

Joins With United States, Spain, and Latin American Countries

Canada joins with the United States, Spain and the Latin American countries in a new postal convention becoming effective on March 28, according to announcement made by Postmaster-General Brown at Washington.

The postmaster made the announcement after the return of delegates to the session of the Pan American Postal Congress held in Madrid.

The new convention provided for complete freedom of transit through the signatory countries and by the services maintained by them. Domestic mail conditions of each country will apply to mails sent to any of the others except that the United States reserves the right to make a 50 per cent. increase in its postage rates to Latin America. The name of the Union was changed from "Pan American Postal Union" to "Postal Union of the Americas and Spain."

## All Dressed Up

This story comes to us from the hills of Arkansas. A young couple was preparing to go to a party. The husband finished dressing and stood aside to let his wife give her approval. Surveying him from head to foot, she said: "I don't see why you took so long to get ready, Elmer. You look good in slacks."

## Canada's Turbine Installation

The total turbine installation in Canada on January 1, 1930, according to the Dominion Water Power and Hydropower Bureau, Department of the Interior, amounted to \$12,000,000. The last such eclipse occurred in 1925, and no further total eclipses except the one next year will occur in Canada until 1954, states the Dominion Observatory of the Department of the Interior.

## Event For Canadians

On August 31, 1932, there will take place the comparatively rare event of a total eclipse of the sun visible in Canada. The last such eclipse occurred in 1925, and no further total eclipses except the one next year will occur in Canada until 1954, states the Dominion Observatory of the Department of the Interior.

A new printing press for the Winnipeg Free Press was started by the pulling of a lever at Toronto. Westward Ho!

## Tribute Paid To England

Has Contributed Leadership and Organization To World's Economic Life

The following tribute is paid England in the *Hallmark* Sun by J. M. Anderson, Jr., the economist of the Chase National Bank.

"England has contributed leadership and organization to the world's economic life. A very large part of the world's capital is intangible capital, and it is England that has established trade relationships, knowledge and technique, prestige, courage and enterprise. In all previous periods of economic trouble the world has had the benefit of the wisdom, and the courage, and the prestige, and the money of London. The British, with their world-wide knowledge of economic life, in all previous crises have been quick to sense unusual situations, to take advantage of weak markets, buying bargains and thus preventing market disorganizations. They have been quick in giving credit to threatened weak countries which could be saved if given a little time for mobilizing slow assets to meet quick liabilities. Small countries, suddenly meeting financial pressure, appealed to London for assistance and got it. . . . It is no disparagement of our own economic organization to say that it is inadequately prepared to take up on short notice the problems with which London has been dealing for a hundred years. We need London, and we are still accustomed to lean on London, even though our need for her is not as great as it was in the pre-war period."

## Russia's Wheat Crop Fails

Because Farm Machinery Was Not Ready For Planting Time

Russia's 1931 wheat crop, which has been scarring wheat producers the world over for a year, is a failure because Russia's farm machinery was not ready at the proper time for planting.

The machinery was rapidly wrecked by bad handling when it did arrive, the Russian farmer resists to accept information on the repair and use of any machine, doesn't care whether it runs or not, and "sleeps in one thing he sure loves." So reports an Illinois machinery instructor at some time on a Russian farm school.

A Detroit industrialist, lately returned from the land of the Soviets, assures us that the same statements are true of the manufacture and use of machinery in Russian industry in general, and opines that the Russians will never get any further with productive machinery than the Chinese. Up to this writing the famous Russian plan books about as real as a Halloween's false face.

## The Latest Worry

Deciding Best Place To Keep Your Driver's License

Don't leave your driver's license in your other pair of pants—when you change your clothes if you have other pair of pants in 1931. Don't leave it in your car, for somebody will take it out and use it. Don't pinch while driving a loaner. Don't carry it in your pocketbook, for somebody may pick your pocketbook. Don't carry it in your vest pocket or it will wear itself out riding around there, and probably blow away. Put it in a little rubber bag and hang it around your neck so a steel stamp just under your shirt like a little tin tag in war time.

## Needed Block and Tackle

Six piano movers, with block and tackle, were employed by an undertaker to take a man from head to foot, she said: "I don't see why you took so long to get ready, Elmer. You look good in slacks."

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The Just Man: "I never vote. I pay for my own beer.—Simplicissimus, Munich."



# Movement To Have All Eastern Shipments Of Grain Routed Through Canadian Ports

"No obstacle that cannot be overcome stands in the way of Canadian grain traffic through all Canadian ports." Such was the conviction voiced at Halifax recently by Col. Earle C. Plimley, chairman of the Halifax Harbor Commission.

Speaking at a dinner designed to secure co-operation in furtherance of a campaign to acquaint all sections of Canada with "the fact that inland sections of this country will benefit to the same extent as Halifax and St. John from such a movement," the chief commissioner called for a getting together of every business force in Halifax and the maritime to make it an eventuality.

"The major problems involved are national, not local," he said, "and at present, are the plaintiffs and we must carry the case. The rest of Canada is sympathetic, but unless there is complete unity among ourselves, we cannot go to other sections of this Dominion and ask for co-operation."

The arguments that, were the maritime request for a lower grain rate over the National Transcontinental granted, United States lines would retaliate with a lowering of rates, and that the Canadian line would be forced to haul at a loss more for maritime than for inland, were "groundless bughars," an opinion he offered evidence to support.

An unofficial gathering to official men, sponsored by H. Dennis, managing director of the Halifax Herald, brought together some 200 representatives of business, civic and political interests.

They heard Col. Plimley, who has just returned from a western survey of grain traffic possibilities, instance difficulties overcome by Vancouver in building up grain traffic as an inspiration for Halifax.

"That you must have ballast to secure a turn-around movement of ships—and that if we get the grain the ships will come."

Re-division of a fair proportion of Canadian traffic to Canadian channels would benefit not only these ports, but inland markets as well. Contention that Canadian lines could not haul grain at the reduced rate profitably, he continued, was answered by other port statisticians, who had testified they could not estimate the cost of hauling any given commodity from one point to another. "Figures indicate," he added, "that the C.N.R. hauling grain to Halifax and St. John over the Transcontinental at the rate we ask for, can make more money than it can by hauling any commodity anywhere else in Canada."

"Are we to let deficits on the Transcontinental pile up because of non-use?" he asked. "Isn't it better if necessary to lose, and I don't think it is, to lose the same amount of money in operation, than doing nothing?"

Telegrams of endorsement of the movement for grain shipments through Canadian ports were read from Dr. E. M. Nichols, Winnipeg Tribune; E. H. Macdon, Winnipeg Free Press; John M. Irvine, Edmonton Journal; J. H. Woods, former president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce; J. D. McKenna, St. John Telegraph-Journal; and R. J. Cronin, Vancouver Sun.

**Courtesans Named For Royalty**  
Tourists who land at Plymouth, England, will travel henceforth in railway coaches named for the royal family. New type "luxury" cars have been designed chiefly to meet tourist demands, and will bear the names of "King George," "Queen Mary," "Prince of Wales," "Duke of York," "Duchess of York," "Duke of Gloucester," "Princess Mary," and "Princess Elizabeth."

**People Are Warned**  
A radio announcement states that a certain crooner will be heard from a certain network every evening at a certain hour. Very kind of the broadcasters to issue that warning.

**Have you bathed here?**  
"Excuse me, constable, I haven't got that far yet."—Genuine Sacha, Leipzig.

W. N. U. 1920

## Farmers Should Be Loyal To Marquis

Until Further Information Regarding Reliance Wheat Is Received

G. M. Stewart, District Inspector Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Calgary, advised Alberta farmers to remain loyal to Marquis wheat until further information is received regarding the new variety known as Reliance. Mr. Stewart is also chairman of the seed board of Alberta.

His statement refers to reports from the University of Saskatchewan lauding the Reliance variety and announcing it superior to Marquis.

"Reliance is a new variety of spring wheat produced by J. Allen of the division of cereal crops and diseases, University of Saskatchewan. It is a hybrid selection from a cross between Marquis and Kanred, the latter a winter wheat. Kanred has yet to be proven capable to withstanding drought."

Tests at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, show Reliance is not rust resistant and is susceptible to rot, or stinking smut. Reliance lodges badly and requires five days more for maturity than Marquis. The average yield of Reliance for the last three years at the university farm is three bushels less per acre than Marquis.

Reliance, Mr. Stewart says, is used in North Dakota and Montana where the soil is drier. If it is used in all in Alberta it will have to be in the dry-soil areas, he concludes.

**Nothing Changed**  
Many years after graduating from his alma mater a professor managed to obtain a faculty position there. Both as a new member of the faculty and as an alumnus he visited his old room in the building.

"The name old double-decker," he muttered, "same old bathroom, same old pictures, same old carpets."

"This is the door of another room and found there a young student and a beautiful co'ed."

"E-met, my sister, professor," said the student.

"Same old lies," muttered the professor again, backing out of the room.

"Be sure you're right—then go ahead!" may be good advice, but not always for pedestrians.

"The common name of the clouds is 'locusts.'"

**How To Order Patterns**  
Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg.

Pattern No. .... Size .....

Name .....

Town .....

Brown—How did you find the acoustic properties of the new church?

John—Great! If you sit well back you can't hear a word of the sermon.

Minister (with a sigh): "Well, there are no divorces in heaven."

Cynical friend: "No, you can't get a divorce without a lawyer."

## New Breed Of Rabbit

Has Fur Colour and Texture Of Beaver Is Claimed

A new breed of rabbit, with fur the color and texture of beaver has been developed after twelve years of scientific experiment. Dr. C. F. Friend, rabbit breeder, and organizer of the Rex Rabbit Breeders Federation, Chicago, announced perfection of the breed prior to opening of the first display of the new offspring of the Lepus Cuniculus family.

The rabbit, scientifically attributed to a mutation or a biological change in cells, reached its present development in this country after discovery 13 years ago in France.

Through application of the Mendelian law, Dr. Friend reported successful experiments have also been carried out in the development of rabbits bearing fur closely akin to ermine, seal and chinchilla.

## Government Rejects Manitoba Farm Plan

Unemployment Relief Measure Turned Down By Federal Authorities

Plans to place selected families on Manitoba farms as an unemployment relief measure, proposed by the provincial government, were turned down by the Federal Government. It was announced in a letter to the deputy minister of public works from Harry Herford, director of Dominion relief at Ottawa.

The scheme was intended to establish families on farms on a self-supporting basis, with half the cost to be borne by the Dominion Government and the other half equally by the provincial government and the city of Winnipeg.

"The policy outlined does not carry the judgment or approval of federal authorities," the letter said.

**Why War Was Tough**  
"This is certainly a tough year," is an expression frequently heard among business men during their annual business and the prospects for a good fall and winter trade.

"It has been pointed out, however, that there are in the savings bank of the Dominion over \$50,000,000 more at the present time than there was at this time in 1920. The Farmer's Advocate hastens to remark that this fact alone is what makes a tough year."

Or 100 wild ducks marked and released at Hickling, England, last month ago, two have been found in East Prussia, 800 miles away, and one in Sweden.

## Shetland Sheep Wool Made Into Blankets

Imported Flock Owned By London Men Yields Heavy Clip

The only Shetland sheep wool blankets ever made in Canada were made for Dr. Hugh and W. J. Stevenson, the wool being this year's clip from the herd owned by the Londoners at their Ford Mills stock farm.

These blankets are uncoloured, but retain the natural chocolate brown tone of the wool just as it grows on the backs of the hardy little island sheep. The texture of the blankets is luxuriously soft and heavy.

These little known sheep were brought to Western Ontario from Shetland by Dr. Stevenson two years ago, and have proved both adaptable to the climate and profitable. The wool is remarkably dense and long and yields a fairly heavy clip. The sheep themselves, though a wild breed, have a homing sense that helps to bring them back to the fold, and as mutters, they are excellent.

## Saves Keeping Roads Open

Airplanes Carrying Supplies Weekly To Northern Relief Camps

Making their first trip December 4, R.C.A.F. aeroplanes being used this year to take supplies to relief work camps of the Federal Government at Prince Albert National Park, landed at Prince Albert, took on a load of 350 pounds, and then took off for Clearland Lake camp set in the midst of the wilderness of pine and spruce near where boundary is being cut by single jobs transients. Other camps are to be opened up, and from now on the trips will be made regularly once a week.

This is considered a simpler solution of the problem of supplying the camps with food than by attempting to keep roads open, Flight Lieutenant Carefoot, and Flight Sergeant Winnie, stationed at the R.C.A.F. base at Landing Lake, are piloting the two planes being used.

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# Hardwoods That Are Native To Canada Have Never Been Properly Appreciated

Lumbering and pulpwood operations provide work and wages for thousands of laborers, offer a medium of investment in one of Canada's richest natural resources, and provide salaries for a large group of executive and technical employees. An economic crisis should focus attention on the natural resources of a country and induce a desire to utilize these natural resources to best advantage.

The hardwood lumber industry of Canada has not been accorded the additional sustaining support which so many other industries have received.

Canada's native hardwoods, even in normal times, have never been sufficiently appreciated. Their properties, characteristics, and adaptability for service have never become widely known. It has always been thought necessary to import certain woods for certain special purposes.

These imported hardwoods have been chiefly gumwood, hickory, mahogany, ash, walnut and oak. This importation is principally from the United States. This 132,671,000 ft. b.m. in 1928; 120,185,000 ft. b.m. in 1929, and 75,019,000 feet b.m. in 1930 of hardwoods were imported from that country. In addition considerable quantities of hardwood flooring were also imported. Depression or no depression, some of this importation is certainly justified, as most of these species do not occur in Canada and accordingly will always be required for specific purposes. At the same time there are certain Canadian hardwoods whose characteristics adapt them admirably for identical uses, interior trim, flooring, furniture, implements, machinery parts, shipbuilding, vehicle, etc., as these imported woods. In fact it has been demonstrated that Canadian hardwoods are in many cases not only equal but superior to imported hardwoods.

It is not realized that many of our hardwood forests are going to waste. Good forestry practices require a tree to be cut when it is mature, not before or after. A tree cut at maturity yields the maximum in utility value. After maturity it starts to decline, becomes more subject to the diseases of decay, and finally as a useless spreader becomes a menace to the rest of the forest. In spite of the fact that our hardwood resources are of great potential value, hardwood logging operations are not being carried on at a rate fast enough to keep the forest in a healthy condition. Thus

only 255,435,000 ft. b.m. of Canadian hardwoods were produced in 1928, and in 1929 only 288,160,000 ft. b.m. and 382,820,000 ft. b.m. in 1929 and 1930 respectively. This represents a rate of cutting of about eight per cent. of the total stand available, and yet yearly there are imported into Canada, a land of immense forest resources, thousands of feet of competing lumber.

These foreign woods are competing species. Our native woods are not inferior in quality and adaptability for service. It is not a question of foreign woods not being suitable, but rather a question of our woods being just as suitable. American oak has acquired a reputation, and quite rightly so, as an outstanding hardwood floor. But there are no finer floors than those built of selected Canadian red birch. There has been a wide use of the lower grades of birch and maple flooring, and little utilization of the selected grades. Since most birch and maple flooring is second or third grade, it is thought that these woods represent the ultimate both in appearance and in utility value.

Then there is the use of Gothic oak for the interior trim of churches. This oak is stained throughout by a patented preservative treatment, and is, compared to the ordinary untreated oak, stained and treated in a somewhat different manner. In spite of its cost this Gothic oak has already been used for the interior trim of Canadian churches. For a certain specific job oak may be the only suitable wood, but often it has not been known or else overlooked that a Canadian oak, stained and treated in a somewhat similar manner, is obtainable. This treated Canadian birch costs about half the price of Gothic oak, and in many cases is just as suitable provided it can be properly adapted to architectural detail.

Once properly established these native woods, principally birch, maple and elm, would soon rank with the commonly imported and supposedly superior woods—Ottawa Journal.

## Book Safest Course

Colored Preacher Colored Text To Suit Emergency

Having urgent reasons for leaving his home town in two days, a colored man located in a village not far distant. After a few moments he entered the ministry. One night when he moved to change my text. Next Sunday I will preach from the text announced for tonight. Tonight you will find my text in the 79th verse of the 13th chapter of Isaiah, where it says:

"If you know me, say nothing, and I will see you later."

**Some Advantage**  
A Milwaukee high school girl has found an advantage in being blind.

At seventeen she has been chosen valedictorian of her class. She explains it this way: "I've had a big advantage over the students who can see. People passing the window, a boy making faces, a paper wasp fight don't distract me. Nothing for me to do but concentrate, so, of course, I get good marks."

**New Word Coined**  
A new word has been coined at Oxford to designate a growing population in England which is neither rural nor urban nor suburban. The new word is "rurban," and it refers to industrial workers residing in rural communities.

One hundred barrels of apples to an acre is considered a profitable crop from a full-grown orchard.

**Conductor:** "How old are you?"  
**Youth:** "Not quite nine—this is my ninth birthday. I'm a month younger than I am!"—Lustig Kolner Zeitung, Cologne.

# BERYL AND BANANAS



Bermuda their winter playground, more so since the inauguration last year of steamship service by trans-Atlantic liners.

(A) Stepping from train to street. A bright-hued chameleon winked a bright eye and dodged when the young lady approached the tree—otherwise it was just like picking an apple in the orchard back home.

(C) Ancient and modern! The palatial Hamilton Hotel is in effective contrast with the horse-drawn carriage.

"Beryl," as a metaphor, expresses the transparent beauty of the sea around Bermuda; banana, the least strange of the many luscious fruits with which the island abounds. It is a fascinating combination of ancient and modern that one reaches by 20:01 on Canadian Pacific Duchess liners sailing from New York every Wednesday and Saturday.

In the island—yet there is an ultra-modern Diesel-electric railway. A "cow's breakfast" hat, a sketch of a shirt, and nondescript pants held up by a one-strap "gallus" suite laughing dainties for costume, yet five minutes later where the "Duchess of Athol" dock is the up-to-date Hamilton Hotel, Bermuda's largest hotel. Only a 20 minute drive or launch trips reach many other delightful islands and guest houses.

Canadians in increasing numbers are making

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WORLD HAPPENINGS  
BRIEFLY TOLD

The Soviet Government is preparing to discard the famous Communist system of rationing food and clothes.

Britain will make no binding trade agreements until the outcome of the Imperial Conference is known.

Central heating is proposed for Churchill, Manitoba's new seaport on Hudson Bay.

Captain Tikhon N. Agapiev, former commander of the Russian Imperial Navy, died suddenly at Halifax.

H. H. Winston Churchill, noted British statesman, is on a lecture tour in the United States.

Improved train facilities are greatly needed in Peace River country. E. H. Keith, delegate to the Alberta pool meeting, declared.

Population of Russia in 1950, the Academy of Sciences, Moscow, estimates, will be 200,000,000.

The peal of the bells of St. Peter's has been heard for the first time in many nations in a broadcast from the Vatican radio station.

Miss Ethel Catherwood, Saskatchewan's Olympic champion, has taken up residence in San Francisco where she will remain until after the 1952 Olympic games.

Unless a solution is found for the present problem in the dairy industry of the province, Quebec faces the possibility of the abandonment of 60,000 farms.

The Department of Public Works, Ottawa, has approved of a combined highway and railway bridge which the Fraser River Bridge Company propose building at Port Mann, British Columbia.

## Means Valuable Saving

Canada's Energy Requirements Met

By Water-Power Industry

The water-power industry in Canada supplies nearly the entire energy requirements of the country, exclusive of that utilized for steam railways, automobiles, etc., and as a further measure of its importance it may be mentioned that the capital investment involved is rapidly approaching a billion and a half dollars. The records of the Dominion Water and Hydropower Bureau, Department of the Interior, show that during 1950 upwards of twenty billion kilowatt hours of energy were produced which, using the figure for the average coal consumption per kilowatt produced in the public utility plants in the United States, indicates an actual saving of 17,000,000 tons of coal in 1950. When we consider that for a stretch of upwards of 2,000 miles across Canada no coal mines exist the value of this saving becomes apparent.

## Special Soviet Stamp

Carries Design of Four Riders in Mad Race

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the organization of the Red army's first regular cavalry detachment a special stamp which bears a design strikingly similar to the traditional pictures of the four horsemen of the Apocalypse, was issued by the Soviet Government. Four riders are shown in a mad race across the face of the stamp on which is roughly outlined a map of the European section of the Soviet Union. The first of the horsemen pictured carries a large red banner; his three companions, each leaning far forward in his horse, carry their weapons above their heads.

## Sold Member's Hat

Vincent Carter, member of the United States House of Representatives from Wyoming, entered a shop where many odds and ends were displayed to a big feminine crowd. He respectfully put down his hat and walked around. In less than no time the saleswoman had sold the hat for the benefit of a hospital in Ketchikan, Alaska.



"Your daughter is learning to sing?" is she a success?"  
"Yes. Already two tenors below have moved."—Lustige Kölner Zeitung, Cologne.

W. N. U. 1920

North Country Brought  
Close To Civilization

Remote Settlements Served By Chain Of Wireless Stations

Two years ago communication between points within the North West Territories and the world at large involved a delay of weeks during the summer season and of months during the winter. Seven years ago the Department of the Interior, through its North West Territories and Yukon Branch, took the first step towards bringing the north country closer to civilization. With Edmonton as a base a chain of wireless stations was built which served Simpson on the Mackenzie River as well as Dawson and Mayo in the Yukon Territory. Since that year the northern wireless system has been extended until today Fort Smith, Resolution, Simpson, Norman, Ahlaviak, and Herschel Island on the west with Coppermine and Chesterfield Inlet to the east are equipped with wireless offices, which handle ordinary commercial messages and from all parts of the world. In addition some of the more northerly offices are equipped with broadcasting plants by means of which they are enabled to relay commercial messages and daily news bulletins to the more remote settlements.

## Grain Show Held

At Prince Albert

Fine Samples Of Wheat and Oats Were Exhibited

With a view to producing grain of sufficiently high quality to exhibit at the World's Grain Show at Regina, Sask., in 1953, the Prince Albert Board of Trade staged a grain show recently.

The samples exhibited were produced from seed sent out by the Board to the most successful growers of the district. There were 15 lots of Reward wheat sent out in five bushel lots, and ten lots of Marquis oats of five bushel each.

The exhibit showed the results in both classes, the winners being chosen for plumpness, soundness, colour, freedom from disease and from other varieties of grain.

Professor Manley Champlain, of the Field Husbandry Department, Saskatchewan University, was the judge. The yield of the grain on exhibit was: Wheat, 40 to 50 bushels per acre; oats, 50 to 100 bushels per acre. There were 50 exhibitors in all. First, second and third prizes were awarded in both classes and comprised three, two and one sacks of the best grade of flour produced by the Waskesiu Milling Company.

## Have Not Learned Lesson

Nations Preparing For Last War Are Preparing For Next

Taxes are high—federal, provincial and municipal—entirely too high, most people think. But has it occurred to the average citizen that out of every hundred dollars received by the Dominion Government, forty-two dollars go to pay for the cost of the recent war? The interest on the war debt, pensions for disabled men, provision for the care of dependents of those killed in the war, etc., cost the country that tremendous proportion of our national income. The question is not so long as most of us live.

That cannot be avoided now and most of the other nations are in the same boat. There should be a lesson in it for all of them. Have they learned the lesson? Not so they can notice it. They are spending more for war preparations right now than ever before—Kitchener Record.

## Floodlighting For Ships

Merchant ships will soon adopt the style of large buildings and monuments and go to sea floodlighted in a way that will make their identity clear at great distances, in the opinion of Samuel G. Hibben, manager of the engineering department of the Westinghouse Lamp Company. Foreign lines have already developed the idea, notably the North German Lloyd, whose liner "Europa" carries a large electric sign amidships on each side blinding forth her name.

## New Radio Microphone

A new radio microphone weighing two and a half pounds, about three inches in diameter and of approximately the same thickness, has been perfected. It can be operated efficiently in rainy weather or in any position. It requires no local amplifier or battery such as is employed with the condenser microphone.

"The compass," said the young man, who knew a lot about every thing, "always points north, you see."  
"Then it's just too bad," sighed the beautiful girl, "if you happen to want to go south, isn't it?"

## CANADIAN MISSIONARIES SAIL FOR LIBERIA



This picture shows Miss Florence Stacey, Rev. Edward Hancock and Mrs. Hancock, three missionaries from the Union of Regular Baptist Churches of Ontario and Quebec, who sailed from Montreal on the "Ascania" to take up missionary work in Liberia.

## Production Falls Behind

Soviet Government Has Failed To Complete 1951 Program

The Communist newspaper "Pravda" admits that Soviet Russia had failed to fulfill its 1951 program under the five-year plan in certain branches of industry, but predicted that the entire plan would be more than fulfilled in four years, or by the end of 1952.

Industrial production for the first 10 months of 1951 was only 19.4 per cent. over that of 1950, the newspaper said, whereas the plan called for a 45 per cent. increase for the whole year in comparison with last.

Because of imperfect acoustics in rooms and halls, it was found in tests that the average adult fails to grasp one word out of every 12 that are spoken.

## Canada's Domestic Loans

It was in the War years of 1915 when Canada first attempted to float a domestic loan, and the history of that and subsequent loans, is of interest at this time. The following is the record, in millions:

Year	Asked	Subscribed
1915	\$ 50	\$107,729,500
1916	100	201,444,800
1917	150	280,758,000
1918	150	398,000,000
1919	200	660,000,000
1919	200	678,000,000
1921	150	215,000,000

"Frank—I had a balance in the bank before I got married."

Sid—"Ah, he made the world go round."

"Frank—I've made me go round all right. I went around so fast I lost my balance."

## FASHION



No. 415—Daring Coat. This style is designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 3 1/2 yards of 22-inch material.  
No. 467—Youthful Palamas. This style is designed in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years. Size 16 requires 4 1/2 yards of 20-inch material with 1/2 yard of 20-inch contrasting and 1/2 yard of 20-inch material.  
No. 501—Smart Sophistication. This style is designed in sizes 11, 13, 15 and 17 years. Size 15 requires 2 1/2 yards of 20-inch material with 1/2 yard of 20-inch contrasting and 1/2 yard of 20-inch material.  
No. 664—Complete Outfit. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 3 yards of 20-inch material.  
No. 501—Making Head a Shirt. This style is designed in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years. Size 16 requires 4 1/2 yards of 20-inch material with 1/2 yard of 20-inch contrasting and 1/2 yard of 20-inch material.  
No. 14—For Smart Matrons. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years. Size 18 requires 4 1/2 yards of 20-inch material.

## How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. .... Size .....

Name .....

Two .....

## Britain Needs Wood

It Imports Stopped Many Industries Would Be Paralyzed

"Nearly all our industries would be paralyzed if, for some unforeseen reason, it became impossible to send wood into Great Britain. We import millions of tons every year," says a writer in "The Woods," to cover our needs."

Every trade insists on some particular kind of wood for its purpose. Lancashire weavers want beechwood for their shuttles. When the supplies from Russia suddenly ceased, a few years ago, men were sent all over the world to find a wood to replace it that would satisfy the weavers. Eventually, in South Africa, the perennium wood was found, and shuttles are now made of this.

Cigar manufacturers and boat builders give orders for large supplies of American cedar. The former use it for making cigar boxes, and it is used for boat boards. Penit manufacturers also buy large quantities.

Another American wood which is in demand is hickory. Every golfer uses it for shafts of golf clubs are made from hickory.

Bamboo makes are very particular. They will only use blackheart wood, and it comes all the way from tropical Asia and Africa. Makers of fishing-rods use greenheart, grown in South America and British Guiana. But large quantities of this wood get no farther than our ports. It is used to stack round piles of other woods lying on the docks to protect them from the shipworm. This insect cannot eat its way through greenheart.

One of the rarest woods is lignum-vitae from the West Indies, which has limited uses. It is exceptional as being sold by weight instead of by measure. Owing to the arrangement of the successive layers of its fibres, the wood cannot be split. It is used for the manufacture of rulers and ship's pulleys.

## Financial Post Warns

Against Land Sharks

Advices People Who Borrow To Deal With Reputable Firm

The Financial Post is to be commended for throwing the limelight of publicity on the "short past due loan racket," as a writer picturesquely names it. According to that paper the particular form of this "racket" in addition "to charge anything from 100 to 200 per cent. interest on the loan is to make the loan for a very short period, say three or four months, which necessitates a high monthly repayment charge." This makes the situation very hard for the borrower and ensures "a steady flow of used cars" into the lot next door which the Financial Post alleges is maintained by these loan companies and operated under different names. Those who find it necessary to raise money for this purpose would do well to take this warning and go to a reputable source to raise the necessary collateral.

## Toronto May Float Loan

Would Follow Plan Of Recent Dominion Service Loan

Following the recent successful flotation of the Dominion Service Loan, it was stated that the next municipal bond issue in Toronto may be made on the same internal basis, rather than payable in United States money as well as Canadian money. Civic Finance Commissioner George Wilson said he favoured the idea of Toronto doing its financing internally or in England "when the time arrives and it is propitious to do so." The city, however, is not contemplating going on the market in the immediate future, it was said.

## Ship Sea Water To London

A shipment of one and one-half tons of sea water contained in a large number of glass bottles, has travelled 7,018 miles from Callao, Peru, to Liverpool. The water was taken from the Humboldt current, which runs along the western seaboard of South America. It has been sent to London for chemical analysis to determine the properties of the Humboldt current.

## Exercise Tact

Twenty-one per cent. of the bureau answered a Canadian questionnaire which is sent out for statistical purposes took the trouble to mention the courtesy of the police and motorists whom they had encountered in Canada. This is a fine tribute to two classes of men whose work calls for the exercise of considerable tact. And they are apparently exercising it.

Greece is expected to take 12 million bushels of Canadian wheat this year.

Many Demands  
On Service

Forest Products Laboratories Of Canada Assist Wood-Using Industries

The Forest Products Laboratories of the Forest Service, Department of the Interior, extend to the wood-using industries of Canada assistance in the pulp and paper industry, advice and assistance in the various problems which arise in connection with the standing tree into the finished commercial product.

These laboratories were first organized and established in Montreal in 1913. On account of the rapid development of the pulp and paper industry and the increase in the use to which wood is being put, demands on the services of the Laboratories have correspondingly increased. Its work is carried out in three different centres, viz., Ottawa, Montreal, and Vancouver.

The importance of Pacific Coast products, as well as the great distance from the Montreal laboratories, made it necessary to open in 1918 a branch laboratory in Vancouver. Since its establishment the work of the Forest Products Laboratories has increased steadily. It is excellently accommodated in buildings provided by the province on the grounds of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver.

The research program of the laboratories in Montreal was for several years seriously handicapped on account of limited and unreliable accommodation. Besides the pulp and paper industry had so many technical problems requiring attention that it offered to provide the pulp and paper division of the laboratories with the room accommodation for its work. The old buildings were therefore demolished in 1927 to make way for the pulp and paper research institute and the main laboratories were moved to Ottawa, where excellent facilities were available.

The main laboratories at Ottawa are operated under eight divisions as follows: Wood Preservation, Timber Mechanics, Lumber Sensing, Timber Pathology, Timber Physics, Wood Utilization, Markets and Exhibits, and Office Administration.

## Puts Fortune In Stamps

London Dealer Paid Twenty-Five Thousand Pounds For Collection

A London dealer has just put his entire fortune into one block of foreign stamps, covering the whole of Abyssinian stamps. He has purchased the new designs of which the Emperor Ras Tafari has approved. The catalogue value of this purchase exceeds twenty-five thousand pounds, and the collection includes some remarkable series, which reflect the history of Abyssinia since its admission into the postal union.

There are early stamps incorporating the symbolical Lion of Judah, others marking the memorable coronation of Ras Tafari and three sets which bear the official surcharge of the air mail.

## Knew His Horse

An old gentleman who had just made up his mind that he must buy a horse, his old mare having died, was a little uncertain on foot, met a dealer, "John," he said, "I'm thinking of buying a horse. Do you know of any horse that's got a nice animal to sell?" The dealer considered for a moment, and then replied, "I think Bill Davis has, sir, or he will have in a day or two. I sold him one yesterday!"

## Charity Fashion

Paris has gone to the charity for its latest fashion. Since 1850 she has worn a black knitted "pelierina," a small cape which covers the shoulders. They are now vogue with all costumes and on occasions. Some will have furs to match, others velvet and satin.

Building permits issued in Belgium are greater than a year ago.

London has a night lawn tennis craze.

"I have said 'Good Heil' to you six times, and you have taken no notice. Must I get drunk in the middle of the day just to get your attention?"—Meggendorfer Blaetter, Munich.



## In These Trying Times

Maintain Your Health

Take regularly

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**  
of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil

To Build Resistance  
Easy to Digest

## THE HOUSE OF DREAMS-COME-TRUE

By MARGARET FIEDLER

Author of "The Splendid Flirt," "The Hermit of the Hills," "The House of Dreams-Come-True," "Holler & Stoughton, Ltd., London."

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

The idea that she might be an unwelcome guest at Staple filled Jean with lively consternation, and by the time she had accomplished the necessary change of train at Exeter, and found herself being trundled along in the leisurely but dignified way which conducted her to her ultimate destination, she had succeeded in working herself up into a condition that almost urged upon her the exclamation: "Come! Come! Come! Come!"

The sing-song intonation of a depressed-looking porter, first rising from a low note to a higher, then descending in contrary motion abruptly from high to low, was punctuated by the sharper, clipped pronunciation of the stationmaster as he bustled up the length of the platform declaiming: "Meavie! Meavie! Meavie!" with a maddeningly insistent cadence that reminded one of a cuckoo in June.

Apparently both stationmaster and porter were too much absorbed in the frenzied strophe and antistrophe effect they were producing to observe that any passenger, handicapped by luggage, contemplated descending from the train—unexpected arrivals were of rare occurrence at Coombe Exe—and Jean therefore hastened to transfer herself and her handbag to the platform unassisted. A minute later the train ambled on its way again, leaving the stationmaster and the depressed porter grouped in astonished admiration before the numerous trunks and suitcases, labelled "Peterson," which the luggage van of the departing train had vomited forth.

To the lucid mind, such an unwonted accumulation argued a passenger of quite superlative importance, and with one accord the combined glances of the stationmaster and the diminutive porter, to discover Jean standing somewhat forlornly in the middle of the platform, surrounded by the smaller fry of the luggage. The stationmaster hurried forward immediately to do the honours, and Jean addressed him eagerly.

"I want a flaccé—ba,"—correcting herself hastily—"to take me to Staple Manor."

The man shook his head.

"There are no cab here, miss," he informed her regretfully. "Anyone that wants to be met outside Wonnacott's wagonette in advance."

Seeing Jean's face lengthen, he continued hastily: "But if they're expecting you up at Staple miss, they'll be sure to send one of the cars to meet you. There!"—triumphantly, as the clasp-chug of an approaching motor came to them, clearly on the point, cold-air—"that'll be it, for certain."

Followed the sound of a car braking to a standstill in the road outside the station, and almost immediately a masculine figure appeared and advanced rapidly from the lower end of the platform.

Even though the dusk of the winter's afternoon Jean was struck by the curious figure of the man, the man's easy, swinging stride, a surge of memories came flooding over her.

and she felt her breath catch in her throat at the sudden possibility which flashed into her mind. For an instant she was in doubt, the tiny, dark, smiling under cover of the darkness.

"You're not very complimentary," she returned. "I'm sorry our meeting seems to afford you no little satisfaction. There was a ripple of laughter in her tones.

"It is not that." As he spoke, he glanced speedily until the tiny, dark, smiling under cover of the darkness. "You know it's a startled moving. 'You know it's a startled moving.' He continued, his voice tense. "But, all the same, I'm going to ask you to forget them."

(To Be Continued.)

## Invents New Airplane

Machine With No Propeller Result Of Twenty Years Study

Dr. Reimund Nimfuh, the Austrian scientist, who has invented an airplane built like a hummingbird, started years ago to figure out how much energy a great would use if it had a wing of forty feet, and a horse-power was the answer. A cable description of his wing-plane, which was a model of a hummingbird, was sent to the United States, based on an effort to copy the methods of nature in the flight of a bird. The hollow wings carry a flexible membrane on the underside. They pulsate or vibrate rapidly in response to a pneumatic mechanism.

Professor of aerodynamics at the University of Vienna, where he obtained his doctor's degree, Dr. Nimfuh wrote many books and theses on aviation meteorology. His book, "How All Men Will Fly," an exposition of his bird-plane theory, attracted wide-spread attention. In 1921 his theories were investigated by H. F. Schwenker, chief of the Zeppelin works, and Herr Skopke of the Polster design staff. They were the directorate of the "Nimfuh Segling Syndikat" at that time when French and American capitalists were also investigating. While his ideas were approved, they insisted upon a successful flight before advancing money, and it required another decade with money raised by public subscription, to make the forthcoming test possible. Scientists say that the new bird-plane is worth watching.

## A Semi-War Spirit

Each Country Desires To Produce Whole Of Requirements

One of the main causes of the present state of affairs, namely the origin of some of the quarrels between countries, is the desire of each country to produce the whole of its requirements. This is in effect a semi-war spirit. In all countries the Protectionist movement comes straight from the feeling that other countries are partial, or at any rate potential, enemies. As a result, we find that wherever a political barrier is created there is a tendency to set up economic barriers. Directly the Irish attained Home Rule, they imposed tariffs on English goods, and it is fairly certain that if the different states of Australia were to be federated they would at once establish trade barriers against one another. As for this country, it is still, mysteriously, in spite of its economic nationalism, experts we shall not make much progress towards settling the world problem of the lack of balance between production and consumption.—Spectator, London, England.

## Playing Chess By Radio

What is believed to be the first inter-university chess match ever played by radio was recently held between Sydney and Melbourne University teams in Australia. The teams comprised under-graduates and graduates of not more than three years standing, and 12 boards were used. Sydney won, eight to four.

## Figured To A Minute

Mrs. Henpeck is going away for the first time in her married life. Her husband, Mr. Henpeck, is going to the office. "You see, dear, from now on it is 19 hours 37 minutes."

Never hit a man when he's got you down.

Friends: "Did all your bachelor friends congratulate you?"

Bridegroom: "Yes. Some of them thanked me!"—Sondagense-Strix, Stockholm.

## Used His Privilege

Judge Ruben Man Can Stretch His Imagination When Counting

Superior Judge Thomas Gould sat in court at Los Angeles where Louis Phillips entered a plea for the annulment of her marriage to Stanley Phillips. The ground was that when Stanley had come to do his courting he had made promises of a bright future. He was a man of some importance according to his own statements. After the marriage Louis told her that her husband was a very ordinary person, possessed of little cash, and he failed rather dully to live up to the picture of opulence he had painted in former days.

But the judge held that the lady in the case had no grounds to secure an undoing of the marriage tie. He even went so far as to state plainly that men had for years been painting rosy pictures of what they would do if the lady would only say yes. His words said there was no written law which held in days of old, but he said that a man's tongue could wiggle as much as a man's hand, and he was not to be taken to win the object of his affection.

Of course, by the same token, there is law which makes it necessary for the lady to believe all that the ardent aviator is saying. She can listen to his pleading, and then say a very decided "NO."

## Aviator Warned Engineer

Had Seen Burning Trestle From Air and Wreck Was Averted

The engineer of Burlington train No. 3, on its way through Iowa from Chicago to Denver, must have been a much surprised man when an airplane flew alongside and the pilot began to gesticulate. He could not hear what the aviator was saying. But it was clear that he was being warned about something ahead. So the engineer halted, and it is well he did. A trestle had caught fire, and the aviator had seen it from his lofty vantage in the skies.

It used to be that a noble youth wrapped his red diamond shirt around a plow-handle and taking a position on the tracks, flagged the Limited just as it was about to roar up into a broken bridge. Sometimes there was a hobo who earned a purse from the passengers, an annual pass from the railroad, and got a new start in life by saving the train. But the noble youth and the hobo could see only danger in their immediate vicinity. My gladness from far lands, the Burlington engineer and his passengers will never again refer to aircraft as "those pesky things."

## An Aid To Efficiency

London Physician Says Headache Is Not Women's Work Better Headaches Increase Efficiency of the average woman worker.

This startling theory is advanced by Barker Street physician who has conducted a lengthy survey of the health of 500 women piece-workers. For six months the women were asked to record daily on a chart the state of their health.

These were compared from day to day with the output of the women, and it was found that most work was done on the days when a woman complained of a headache.

Concentration on their work to forget the pain is the explanation offered.

## Crop Produced By Indians

The Indians of Canada engaged in farming produced in 1929, according to the Department of Indian Affairs, the following quantities of grains, roots, and fodder: wheat, 483,408 bushels; oats, 589,620 bushels; other grains, 366,772 bushels; peas and beans, 24,022 bushels; potatoes, 285,926 bushels; other roots, 80,332 bushels; cultivated hay, 37,010 tons; wild hay, 80,384 tons; other fodder, 24,379 tons.

## Cheapest Of All Oils

Considered by Dr. Thomas Nelson, Electric Oil is the cheapest of all preparations offered to the public. It is available in every drug store in Canada from coast to coast and all countries. It is not only safe, but is, being easily procurable and extremely moderate in price, no one should be without a bottle of it.

## Pulpwood Resources

The Forest Service, Department of the Interior, states that on about 200,000,000 acres of the productive and accessible forest land of Canada the timber is of merchantable size, at least for pulpwood, and on 355,000,000 acres there is young growth of various species and sizes.

This has been a tough year but there 50,000,000 more on deposit in Canadian banks than in the fall of 1928. That's what makes it a tough year!

## Primitive Motor Cars

England Had The First Self-Propelled Road Vehicle

Austria recently celebrated the anniversary of Siegfried Marcus, whom Central Europeans claim as the original inventor of the motor-car. His first car, which appeared in 1864, says the item in Answers, was driven on rails, and an improved edition of it came before the public in 1875. This Marcus' car was not the first self-propelled road vehicle. A British inventor, Richard Trevithick, ran a steam coach on the London streets 125 years ago, and for a long time the steam road vehicle was a very real competitor of the railways. The use of oil in Marcus' car, however, makes it a real landmark in the story of mechanical road transport.

## Plans To Construct

Perfect Parachute Will Be Foot-Fool Says Former "Boy Aeronaut"

Nationally acclaimed as "Prince Leo, the Boy Aeronaut" in the gay '90s, which he held in check, in his career as an aviator, with the construction of a parachute lighter than any now in use and "foot-proof" on his own construction at all times, he is planning that it never will fall to the ground.

## Runs "Walking-Stick" Farm

Kentville Villager Plants Seedling and Trades "An Old Stick" For "A New One"

Bob Body, the "Walking-Stick Man," who lives in Kentville, a village in Kent, is the greatest authority on all things relating to sticks. He does not rely on machinery for his sticks, but on skillful training. When he receives an order, he plants an ash seedling, and the finished stick is exactly as it has grown, with the exception that a ferrule has been fitted. Each stick has Mr. Body's personal attention. He watches its growth, eliminates its weaknesses, and carefully strengthens it. A stick for a millionaire was worth a stick for a Scottish shepherd. Mr. Body has grown walking-sticks for sixty years. He lives in a caravan on his farm. He has his guest customers. One very heavy stick with a special knob on the top is being prepared for an old lady who lives alone and is afraid of burglars.

## Source Of Grain Rust

Western Canada Plague Traced To Raspberry Bushes In Mississippi Valley

Responsibility for grain rust in western Canada was traced to raspberry bushes in the upper Mississippi Valley and in southern Texas by B. H. Henshaw, the Dominion research agronomist, at Winnipeg. The Mississippi Valley, he said, was the source of the Canadian rust, but spores of wheat stem rust winter in Texas.

Of 28 known varieties of rust he added, nine were to be found in western Canada, and no oat variety was resistant to them all.

## Death Of Inventor

Passing Off Man Who Gave Ice Cream Cones To The World

Charles E. Menches, who invented the ice cream cone, died at his home in Akron, Ohio, recently. He was 72 years old.

During his career as an actor, circus performer and hotel owner, Mr. Menches was credited with many inventions, but none of them struck the public fancy as did his edible ice cream container. He also claimed the invention of the "Hamburg" sandwich, and of the game of throwing baseballs at a human face.

## Without Argument

After a young lawyer had talked nearly five hours to a jury who felt like lynching him, his opponent in the case, a grizzled old veteran of the legal cockpit, rose, smiled amiably at the judge and jurymen, and said: "Your Honor, I will follow the example of my young friend who has just concluded, and will submit the case without argument."

## Bad Deal All Around

Judge: "You, a respectable young man, stole a car. In consequence you have lost your post, and brought trouble and sorrow to your parents."

Accused: "Yes, and it was too tight into the bargain."

## Palpitation of the Heart Could Hardly Get Around

Mrs. Charles Starna, R.R. 6, Peton, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with palpitation of the heart; couldn't sleep, day or night, and was so weak I could hardly get on my feet."

After taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills she greatly relieved of these attacks.

My mother also has great faith in them and finds no other medicine can help her so much for heart trouble.

"I can assure you that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are a wonderful bulwark."

Poland's savings deposits are increasing.

## What We Pay For

A student once claimed that the difference between electricity and heat was that electricity had to be paid for the lighting. What one has to pay for is not the electricity, but the trouble of getting it under control.

Poland's savings deposits are increasing.

## Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

Price 50c a box

Sold at all drug and general stores, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

## Top Coughs Easily

Just rub Vicks VapoRub on throat and swallow a little every few hours

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